

Republican Held on Charge of Buying Vote for Mitchell

Fifth District Worker Arrested After Making Statement to Prosecutor

Accused of Paying \$2

Voter Says He Signed a Paper After Receiving the Money

Charles H. Moss, of 28 Greenwich Avenue, who says he is a Republican worker in the 5th Assembly District at the last Mayoralty election, was held in \$1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Pugh, in the Tombs court, charged with bribery. According to Assistant District Attorney Black, in charge of the investigation into the Mitchell-Fusion campaign fund, Moss gave \$2 to William J. Bell, of 136 Sixth Avenue, for voting for John Purroy Mitchell. Bell complained against Moss last Friday.

Moss was making a statement to Mr. Black yesterday and admitted that Bell told the truth, whereupon Mr. Black broke the news to Moss that he would be obliged to order his arrest.

"I didn't mean to do it," he said, "I was just a fool. I don't know what I was saying. Don't do that; don't do it. Have a heart, Mr. Black, have a heart," he pleaded.

On the way to the Tombs Moss flouted the charge in his conversation with Detective Carroll.

He said he had exactly \$2.00, and that he had given it to Bell to sign a piece of white paper. No one was present when the money was passed, he said.

Moss told Mr. Black that he primarily got into favor at Fusion headquarters through a note of introduction written by Deputy Fire Commissioner Fay. He said he acted as a guide at the head of the elevators and got \$25 a week in that capacity for a fortnight preceding Election Day.

He said no one told him what to do on Election Day.

"I had been working up there for a long time. I was a lieutenant in my district," he said.

"I don't go to Fusion worker four years ago," Mr. Black asked.

"No, no; I wasn't much interested in Fusion then—only in the last year or two," he replied.

Boy's Nickel Helps Y. W. C. A. War Fund

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge Give \$100,000; Mrs. Carnegie, \$10,000

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge gave \$100,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association war fund yesterday. Mrs. Henry Walsh Rogers, \$5,000; and Tiffany & Co., \$2,500. While these gifts were being read off at campaign headquarters a small boy peeked his head in the door and inquired what was going on. To that it was the war fund for girls, he promptly thrust his hand into his pocket.

"That's a good idea," said he. "I'll help the girls all I can. Here's a nickel."

Today at the Colony Club the last rally before the campaign closes will be held at the invitation of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. William F. J. A. Whitmore, who has been with the campaign since it began in France, will tell how the Y. W. C. A. takes care of the men in khaki.

The total of the fund last night was \$1,377,777. To-morrow will be the last day of the campaign for \$1,700,000, which is New York's share of the national fund.

Lumber Industry Aids In National Defence

More Than Two Billion Feet of Wood Used for War Purposes in Past Year

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—"For the first time in its history the lumber industry has been mobilized," says R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in his annual review of conditions in the lumber business.

"All together perhaps as much as 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber has gone into use for purposes of national defence during the last eight months. This is a great deal of lumber, and yet a demand of this size does not interfere with the supply for all the usual commercial purposes, because the lumber production of the United States in 1917 has been in the neighborhood of 40,000,000,000 feet or twenty times as much as taken by the war."

"Due to car shortage and unsettled labor supply, the cut has been 4 or 5 per cent less than in 1916, and there will be no large accumulation of stocks at the beginning of the new year. What 1918 will bring forth is, of course, beyond the ability of even the best informed to predict. We do know, however, that war to-day is essentially a manufacturing proposition, and that production cannot go forward without using large quantities of basic material, such as lumber."

The Treasury Department estimates for 1918 show that some \$250,000,000 will be needed for government construction, most of it for fortifications. Statisticians figure that during peace time the average total value of all construction in the country—buildings, bridges, tunnels, docks and roads—does not exceed \$2,500,000,000. Hence, the total amount of construction in 1918 is bound to be greater than ever before, although in different channels and of a different character. There must also be a large development in industrial housing in order to take care of congested population in many centers where war industries are prominent."

"Domestic Educators" To Train Alien Women

Suffragists to Cooperate With State Regents in Plan of Americanization

"Domestic educators," to go into the homes of foreign-born women and teach them how to speak English and vote, will be organized by the New York State Woman Suffrage party. This announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, first vice-chairman of the party.

The suffragists have been invited to cooperate with the Board of Regents of New York State in a campaign of Americanization. A joint meeting of suffragists and the Board of Regents, which includes Abram L. Ehlers, Dr. John H. Finley, Chester Lord, Adelbert Mott, of Buffalo; Charles B. Alexander; Walter Guest Kellogg, of Ogdensburg; and Herbert L. Bridgman, will be held during the coming week.

The plan has been tried out successfully in California under the auspices of the California Commission of Immigration. Pamphlets will be distributed outlining the reasons for the war, as well as telling the women how to become naturalized.

"Let Germany Keep Her Goods," Says Kenyon

Republican Club Cheers Iowa Senator's Denunciation of Foe

Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, left no doubt in the minds of members of the New York Republican Club, whom he addressed yesterday, as to his feelings about resuming trade with Germany after the war. He put it briefly.

"Who wants to handle the goods made by hands that perpetrated the atrocities in Belgium? Let them keep their goods, and to hell with them!"

The cheers brought forth by his remark regarding German trade were equalled by others which he inspired when he suggested that America pay her debt to Lafayette by writing off all the nation's debts to Germany, without the payment of a dollar.

He also urged the formation of a coalition government and was applauded again when he stated that Roosevelt, Taft and Root should all have seats at the table of the reconstructed Cabinet.

The right to preach sedition in the guise of pacifism, internationalism, in the name of democracy, and other such creeds is a question of decency, he declared. Philip M. Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, who also addressed the club.

He blamed college professors, among others, for "an academic attitude unworthy of leaders of thought" which had caused young men to lose their sense of duty and indulgence in intellectual gymnastics, and, finally, had made many of them "near-traitors."

In answer to the "free speech" advocates he said: "No one is free to say what he pleases where, how and when he pleases. It is a matter of decency. Unless a man can say 'My country, right or wrong, is unfit to be a citizen of a democracy, for in a democracy the majority rules.'"

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"Joker" Is Found In Public Service Commission Bill

Measure Prevents Corporations From Valuing Old Property

Review Plan Changed

Opponents of Companies Can Appeal Under New Provisions

[Staff Correspondence] ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Drastic changes in the Public Service Commissions law are provided for in the second of the two bills introduced by Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara. The first of these bills is similar to the one introduced by Senator Thompson during last session. The second, the result, like the first, of the labors of the Thompson committee which investigated the Public Service Commissions and public utilities corporations in 1916 and 1917, was drafted too late to be introduced at the 1917 session of the Legislature.

This second bill contains a "joker" of the first magnitude. The "joker" is not on the state or the public, but on the public utilities corporations. It is hidden in the word "necessarily," in line 10 of Section 42a. This section, in part, reads:

"Rates to be charged in fixing rates: In determining and fixing rates, as defined by subdivision 1 of this section, the Public Service Commission shall have the right to be charged by public service corporations within this state for the rendering of any service thereby, there shall only be considered by whatever authority such rates shall be fixed or determined: (1) The actual cost of operating and maintaining the property necessarily employed in rendering safe and adequate service; plus (2) an allowance for depreciation; plus (3) an allowance for contingencies where and to the extent the commission shall find necessary."

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HELMETED "POILU" ON FIFTH AVENUE



This infantryman, in trench helmet and carrying a large bag, attracted considerable attention. His furlough has expired and he is on his way back to the trenches.

Dog That Fraternized With Hun Adopts U. S. Mess Sergeant

Escapades Across No Man's Land Stop at First Taste of American Army Stew—Discussions Over His Nationality Cease After His Naturalization

By Heywood Brown
[Associated to the Pressing Army in France
For the New York Tribune and Syndicates
(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)]

SANS ORIGINE, France, Dec. 10.—Quatre Cent Vingt came out of the trenches with an American battalion. It was his first vacation from the front in a year and a half. He is a dog of enormous size, which explains the reason why he was named after the huge German gun, but Quatre Cent Vingt is known for more than size. He goes back and forth between the trenches of friend and foe like a Russian interpreter. Probably he is of German origin, but the point has never been clearly established.

The French first saw him one late afternoon when he came lumbering slowly across No Man's Land and pushed himself through the wire in a spot where it had grown a bit slack. One French soldier fired at him. The poilu thought it might be a new trick of the Germans. For all he knew, a couple of Boches might have been concealed inside of Quatre Cent Vingt. He was no marksman, this soldier, for he missed the big dog, which promptly turned sharply to the left and came in another point of the trenches. The soldiers made him welcome, although there was discussion as to what his nationality might be. It was evident that he had come across from the German lines, but it was possible that he was a French dog captured in one of the villages which fell to the invaders. The men in the front line tried him out with all the German they knew—"Throw up your hands" and "Come out or we'll bomb you." He indicated no understanding of the phrases. Later he was taken further back and examined at length by an intelligence officer, but no single German word could be found which he seemed to recognize. On the other hand, it was ascertained that he was equally ignorant of French. However, he understood signs, would bark for a bone and never missed an invitation to eat.

He went back to Germany during the first week of his stay soldiers were generous in giving him a share of their rations. Later he became an old friend, and did not fare so well. One night he disappeared, and an outpost saw him lumbering back to the German lines. The Boches were out on patrol that night, and apparently the big dog reached their lines without being fired on. He was gone three weeks, and then he returned for a long stay with the French.

So it went on. He never affiliated himself permanently with either army and he never gave away secrets. Possibly his coming gave some sign of lack of morale across the way, for when the men became cross and testy Quatre Cent Vingt simply changed sides. There was never any indication that he had been underfed even when tales were about concerning food shortage in Germany. The Boches took a pride in helping these stories as best they could by keeping Quatre Cent Vingt sleek and fat. Of course, that was not his name in the German lines, but no one ever knew what he called him. Once when he left the Boches he broad daylight the Germans all along the line were heard whistling for him to come back, but no one called him by name. The French chose to believe that across the way he was known as "Kamora!" but there was no evidence on this point. It is true that he would stand up on his hind legs and wave his paws when anybody said "Kamora!" but this was a trick and not teaching.

He adopted Big Ed as his best friend. The conference was held about the coming of the Americans, for he left the Germans at noon one day when the doughboys had hardly become settled in their new home. A French interpreter vouched for him and he was allowed free access to the front lines.

He must have heard somehow or other about the coming of the Americans, for he left the Germans at noon one day when the doughboys had hardly become settled in their new home. A French interpreter vouched for him and he was allowed free access to the front lines.

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